中国马尾杉属拟石杉组(新组)的分类研究及 马尾杉属的属下分类^{*}

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On the taxonomy of *Phlegmariurus* (Herter) Holub sect. Huperzioides H.S. Kung et L.B. Zhang(sect. nov.) with notes on the infrageneric classification of the genus *Phlegmariurus* in China

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After the genus Phlegmariurus (Herter) Holub was proposed by J. Holub 1964, the repercussions are different, with some botanists accepting it, while others refusing. We take it as a separate genus since the related species from China are distinctly different from those of Huperzia Bernh. The plants of this genus in China are classified into three sections: Sect. Huperzioides H. S. Kung et L. B. Zhang, sect. nov.; Sect. Carinaturus (Herter) H. S. Kung et L. B. Zhang, comb. nov. and Sect. Phlegmariurus. A key to sections is given. The taxonomy on the new section, Sect. Huperzioides, is presented. Thirteen species are reported in China, involving 4 new combinations: Ph. petiolatus (Clarke) H. S. Kung et L. B. Zhang, Ph. cryptomerianus (Maxim.) Ching, Ph. ovatifolius (Ching) W. M. Chu, Ph. nylamensis (Ching et S. K. Wu) H. S. Kung et L. B. Zhang; and 7 names are considered for the first time as synonyms: Huperzia formosana Holub [= Ph. taiwanensis Ching], H. austrosinica Ching [= Ph. petiolatus], Lycopodium mingchgense Ching [= Ph. mincheensis Ching], Ph. mincheensis var. angustifolius C. Y. Ma [= Ph. mincheensis], Ph. longyangensis C. Y. Ma [= Ph. fordii], Ph. nanus C. Y. Ma [= Ph. fordii], Ph. vandongensis Ching et C.F. Zhang [= Ph. fordii]. One new record in China is found: Ph. hamiltonii.

Key words *Phlegmariurus*; Infrageneric classification; Sect. Huperzioides; New section; Taxonomy; China

摘要 1964年 J. Holub 建立马尾杉属 Phlegmariurus (Herter) Holub 之后,植物学界有各种不同的反映。本文在研究中国种类基础上将这个属看作不同于石杉属 Huperzia Bernh. 的独立的属,其特殊性尤表现在附生习性和热带分布两方面。本文将该属中国种类划分为三个组,列出其分组检索表。对其中新组拟石杉组 Sect. Huperzioides(sect. nov.)作了分类学研究,共记载了该组植物 13 种,内含 4 个新组合: Ph. petiolatus (Clarke) H. S. Kung et L. B. Zhang, Ph. cryptomerianus (Maxim.) Ching, Ph. ovatifolius

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(Ching) W. M. Chu, Ph. nylamensis (Ching et S. K. Wu) H. S. Kung et L. B. Zhang; 7个新异名: Huperzia formoana Holub [= Ph. taiwanensis Ching], H. austrosinica Ching [= Ph. petiolatus], Lycopodium minchegense Ching [= Ph. mincheensis Ching], Ph. mincheensis var. angustifolius C. Y. Ma [= Ph. mincheensis], Ph. longyangensis C. Y. Ma [= Ph. fordii], Ph. nanus C. Y. Ma [= Ph. fordii], Ph. yangdongensis Ching et C. F. Zhang [= Ph. fordii];以及1个中国分布新记录种: Ph. hamiltonii。 关键词 马尾杉属;属下分类:拟石杉组;新组;分类:中国

1 马尾杉属 Phlegmariurus (Herter)Holub 及其属下分类

捷克植物学家 J. Holub于 1964 年将德国植物学家 W. Herter 所建立的 Lycopodium L. subgen. Urostachys 下的马尾杉组 Sect. Phlegmariurus 提升为马尾杉属 Phlegmariurus (Herter)Holub之后,陆续得到一些植物学家的承认(如 W. M. Chu et S. G. Lu, 1993; S. H. Wu & Ching, 1991; H. S. Kung, 1988; Dixit, 1988, 1984; Ching, 1982, 1981; Sen & Sen, 1978; Löve & Löve, 1977; R. E. G Pichi-Sermolli, 1971)。也许考虑到此属与石杉属 Huperzia Bernh 有时在形态上界限不太明确;加之马尾杉属的建立未得到细胞学材料的支持,即 x=11 和 x=17 同时出现于这两群植物之中,因而,B. Ollgaard(1987)及后来 J. Holub(1991, 1985)本人, V. S. Manikam et V. Irudayaraj(1992), T. Nakaike(1996, 1991)都没将马尾杉属 Phlegmariurus 作为一独立的属,而仍采用广义的石杉属 Huperzia Bernh. 的概念。我们认为,尽管对本属有不同认识,但考虑到其附生习性和热带分布的特点,马尾杉属仍不失为一个自然的属而不同于石杉属 Huperzia。我们采纳了马尾杉属这一属名,并对马尾杉属的概念作如下修订与理解。

马尾杉属

Phlegmariurus (Herter) Holub in Preslia 36: 17, 21. 1964; Pic. Ser. in Webbia 26: 154. 1971; Ching in Acta Phytotax. Sin. 16(3): 7. 1978 et in Acta Bot. Yunnan. 3(1): 3. 1981; Ching et S. K. Wu in C. Y. Wu, Fl. Xizang. 1: 11. 1983; 蒋木青,安徽植物志 1: 19. 1985; H. S. Kung, Fl. Sichuan. 6: 38. 1988; S. H. Wu et Ching, Fam. Gen. Pterid. Sin. 100. 1991; S. H. Wu, J. N. Zhu et C. Y. Yang, Dict. Ext. Fossil Fam. Gen. Chin. Ferns 87. 1992; J. F. Cheng in Fl. Jiangxi 1: 27. 1993; C. F. Zhang in Fl. Zheijang 1: 3. 1993.

Lycopodium subgen. Lepidotis sect. Phlegmaria Bak. Handb. Fern Allies 8. 1887.

- L. subgen. Subselago Bak. Handb. Fern Allies 8. 1887.
- L. subgen. Urostachya sect. Selago subsect. Subselago (Bak.) E. Pritzel in Engl. et Prantl, Naturl. Pflanzenfam. 1(4): 597. 1901.
- L. subgen. Urostachys sect. Phlegmariurus Herter in Bot. Jahrb. Syst. 43; Beibl. 98; 30. 1909; Devol in H. L. Li, Fl. Taiwan 1; 30. 1975.
 - L. subgen. Heterourostachys Herter, l. c.

Urostachys subgen. Heterourostachys (Herter)Herter in Bot. Arch. 3: 16. 1923.

Huperzia sect. Phlegmaria (Bak.) Rothm. in Fedde. Repert. Sp. Nov. 54:61.1944.

H. subgen. Subselago (Bak.) Holub in Folia Geobot. Phytotax. 26: 86. 1991.

Planta altiora, epiphytica. Rami maturi penduli vel erectiusculi. Sporophylla foliis distincte dissimilia vel similia et minora. Folia coriacea vel subcoriacea, margine integra.

Typus: Phlegmariurus phlegmaria (L.)Holub [= Lycopodium phlegmaria L.]

Genus cir. 40 speciebus in regionibus tropicis et subtropicis praecipue crescens.

植株较高大,附生,成熟枝下垂或近直立。孢子叶与营养叶明显不同或略相似而较小。叶片革质或近革质,全缘。

全属约40种,广布于热带与亚热带地区。我国现知22种,西南至华东,华南地区分布。

中国是本属种类丰富的地区。在对国内有关标本和文献作过较系统的研究后认为在中国本属可划分为以下 3 组: Sect. Huperzioides H. S. Kung et L. B. Zhang, sect. nov., Sect. Phlegmariurus, Sect. Carinaturus (Herter) H. S. Kung et L. B. Zhang, comb. nov.。

分组检索表

- 1. 成熟枝下垂或近直立;枝连叶不呈绳索状;叶一般较大,平伸或上斜,排列较松散,背面扁平。
 - - ······· 1. 拟石杉组 Sect. Huperzioides
- 2. 成熟枝下垂;叶明显为二型,孢子囊穗长线形 ·················· 2. 马尾组 Sect. Phlegmariurus
- 1. 成熟枝下垂;枝连叶呈绳索状,直径 2~5 mm;叶小,坚硬,紧贴枝上,背面隆起或呈龙骨状

2 中国拟石杉组的分类

拟石杉组 新组

Phlegmariurus (Pritzel)Holub sect. **Huperzioides** H. S. Kung et L. B. Zhang, sect. nov.

Lycopodium L. subgen. Urostachys Pritzel sect. Selaginurus Herter ser. Hamiltonia Herter Engl. Bot. Jarhb. 43 Beibl. 98: 32. 1909, nom. inval. ampl.

Lycopodium L. subgen. Urostachys Pritzel sect. Carinaturus Herter ser. Poissonia Herter, l. c. 36. 1909, nom. inval. ampl.

Lycopodium L. subgen. Urostachys Pritzel sect. Phlegmariurus Herter ser. Squarrosa Herter, l. c. 36, 1909, nom. inval. ampl.

The Huperzia hamiltonii group, B. Ollg. in Opera Bot. 92: 165. 1987. ampl.

The Huperzia squarrosa group, B. Ollg. 1. c. 167. ampl.

Rami maturi penduli vel erectiusculi. Rami cum folia non funiformies. Sporophylla foliis similia et minora Folia majora, patentia vel ascendentia; subtus complanata. Spicae non lineares.

Typus sectionis: Phlegmariurus fordii (Bak.) Ching [= Lycopodium fordii Bak.]

枝下垂或近直立,枝连叶不为绳索状,叶开展或斜向上,背面平坦;孢子叶与营养叶相似而较小,孢子囊穗不为线形。

我国现知13种。

分种检索表

- 1. 植株较细瘦,长远不及1m;孢子囊穗非圆柱形,细瘦或无明显孢子囊穗:孢子叶排列稀疏。
 - 2. 植株较高大,一般茎长在 20 cm 以上;叶片线形至卵形,有或无柄。
 - 3. 叶片线形。
 - 4. 植株高 15~50 cm,叶片长 0.8~1.1 cm, 宽 0.5~1.5 mm。
 - 5. 叶片上斜抱茎, 枝连叶宽约 6 mm, 茎长 15~50 cm; 主茎直径约 4 mm ················
 - 1. 美丽马尾杉 Ph. pulcherrimus
 - 5. 叶片仅为斜展,不抱茎,枝连叶宽约 10 mm,茎长 15~25 cm; 主茎直径 1~2 mm … 2. 台湾马尾杉 Ph. taiwanensis
 - 4. 植株高 60~75 cm,叶片长约 1.2 cm, 宽 2 mm ····· 3. 杉形马尾杉 Ph. cunninghamioides
 - 3. 叶片披针形至卵形。
 - 6. 叶片椭圆状披针形或披针形,基部非心形。
 - 7. 叶片椭圆形或椭圆状披针形,有柄或无柄,顶端渐尖,急尖或钝尖;植株中部叶片中部 宽一般大于 2 mm, 少数较窄但有柄。
 - 8. 叶片斜向上开展,椭圆形或椭圆状披针形,叶片有柄或不明显。
 - 9. 叶片基部变窄呈明显的柄状 4. 有柄马尾杉 Ph. petiolatus
 - 9. 叶片基部不变窄或略窄但不成柄状。
 - 10. 叶片先端钝或圆钝形。
 - 11. 叶较宽,椭圆形,宽 5 mm 以上 ····· 5. 喜马拉雅马尾杉 Ph. hamiltonii
 - 11. 叶较窄,椭圆披针形,宽 2~3 mm ·········· 6. 福氏马尾杉 Ph. fordii
 - 7. 叶片披针形,无柄,顶端尖锐,有光泽,植株中部叶片中部宽一般 1.5~2.0 mm。
 - 12. 植株近直立, 叶片纸质, 疏生, 中脉不明显 ····· 9. 闽浙马尾杉 Ph. mincheensis
 - 10. 柳杉叶马尾杉 Ph. cryptomerianus
 - 6. 叶片卵形,基部近心形,植株中部叶片约7×5 mm …… 11. 卵叶马尾杉 Ph. ovatifolia
- 1. 植株下垂强壮,长达1 m或更长;叶片披针形,革质,平伸或略上斜;孢子囊穗园柱形,孢子叶排列较

1 美丽马尾杉

Phlegmariurus pulcherrimus (Wall. ex Hook. et Grev.) Löve et Löve in Taxon 26: 324. 1977; Ching in Acta Bot. Yunnan. 4(2): 124. 1982; Ching et S. K. Wu in C. Y. Wu, Fl. Xizang. 1: 12. 1983; B. Ollg. Index Lycop. 79. 1989; W. M. Chu et S. G. Lu in H. Li, Fl. Dulongjiang Reg. 1. 1993; X. Cheng in W. T. Wang, Vasc. Pl. Hengduan Mts. 1: 3. 1993. — Lycopodium pulcherrimum Wall. ex Hook et Grev. in Bot. Mag. 2: 367 et Ic. Fil. t. 78. 1831; Iwatsuki in Ohashi, Fl. E. Himal. 3: 167. 1975.

Huperzia pulcherrima (Wall. ex Hook. et Grev.) Pic. Ser. in Webbia 24: 719. 1970; B. Ollg. in Opera Bot. 92: 166. 1987. — H. pulcherrima (Wall. ex Hook. et Grev.) Sen et Sen in Fern Gaz. 11(6): 419, f. 2: l~r. 1978; Dixit, Census Ind. Pterid. 8. 1984 et Lycop. Ind. 60, f. 11A~B, pl. II: f. 9.1988; Bir et al. in Ind. Fern J. 6: 32. 1989. TYPE: Nepal. Wallich s. n. (BM).

Lycopodium setaceum Hamilt. ex Don, Prodr. Fl. Nepal. 18. 1825; Clarke in Trans. Linn. Soc. II. Bot. 1: 590. 1880; Bak. Handb. Fern Allies 14. 1887, non Lam. 1789.

— Huperzia setacea (Hamilt. ex Don)Trev. in Atti Soc. Ital. Sci. Nat. 17: 248. 1874.

— Urostachys setaceus (Hamilt. ex Don)Herter ex Nessel, Arch. Bot. Sao Paulo 1: 408. 1927 et Bärlappge. 141. 1939. — H. setacea (Hamilt. ex Don)Rothm. in Fedde. Repert. Sp. Nov. 54: 61. 1944. TYPE; Nepal. Wallich s. n. (BM).

Yunnan(云南): Yingjiang(盈江), W. M. Chu et al. (朱维明等)10867(PYU); Gongshan(贡山), W. M. Chu et al. 19081(PYU), Qinghai-Xizang Exp. (青藏队)9084 (KUN); Lushui(泸水), H. Sun(孙航)1653(KUN). Xizang(Tibet)(西藏): Medog(墨脱), Qinghai-Xizang Exp. 74-1790(PE, KUN), Qinghai-Xizang Veg. Exp. (青藏队植被组)3146(PE), B. S. Li et S. Z. Cheng(李勃生,程树志)2385(PE); Geling(格林), H. Sun et al. 2681(KUN).

产云南西部及西藏南部;附生于海拔 1100~1900 m 的树干上。印度,尼泊尔,锡金,不丹有分布。

这是一个典型的中国-喜马拉雅马尾杉。本种在我国只分布于云南西部及西藏南部,而华南和华东均无本种分布。以前我国有些文献中的分布报道有误,其中包括一些为 Ph. mincheensis Ching, Ph. cryptomerianus (Maxim.) Ching 的鉴定之误。本种在泰国,越南的分布报道(Ching, 1982)也值得怀疑。

本种与广布于我国西南、华南及华东的 Ph. mincheensis Ching 的区别是:本种叶片 线形,密生,上斜抱茎。

2 台湾马尾杉

Phlegmariurus taiwanensis Ching in Acta Bot. Yunnan. 4(2): 124. 1982; B. Ollg. Index Lycop. 80. 1989. — *Huperzia taiwanensis* (Ching) Holub in Folia Geobot. Phytotax. 20: 77. 1985. TYPE: China. Taiwan, Taihokosyu, 1500 m, 1935-08-15, Suzuki-Tokio 18952(PE).

Lycopodium taiwanense Kuo in Taiwania 30; 51. 1985; B. Ollg. in Opera Bot. 92; 166. 1987 et Index Lycop. 73. 1989; J. L. Tsai et W. C. Shieh in T. C. Huang, Fl. Taiwan 2nd ed. 1; 43. 1994. TYPE: China. Taiwan, 1930-12-25, Masamune s. n. (TAI).

Urostachys pulcherrimus (Hayata) Herter ex Nessel, Bärlappge. 72, pl. 11, f. 9. 1939.

Huperzia formosana Holub in Folia Geobot. Phytotax. 26: 92. 1991, nom. superf. L. pulcherrimum auct. non Wall. ex Hook. et Grev.: Hayata, Ic. Pl. Formos. 4:

132. 1914; Devol in Taiwania 11: 51, pl. Ⅲ, f. 10. 1965 et in H. L. Li, Fl. Taiwan 1: 33. 1975.

Taiwan(台湾): Taipei(台北), Suzuki-Tokio 18952(PE).

我国特有种,产台湾;附生于海拔 1800~2500 m 的林下树干或岩石上。

1982 年秦仁昌教授在发表台湾马尾杉这个种名时曾注明它是新名称(nom. nov.), 以取代 Hayata 的 *Lycopodium pulcherrimum* (non Wall.), 但实际应为新种(sp. nov.); 他当时只引证一号标本,这个标本应视为此新种的模式(type).

J. Holub 曾提出 Huperzia formosana 这一名字来代替 Lycopodium taiwanense Kuo, 即 H. taiwanensis (Ching) Holub。但当采用 Phlegmariurus 属的概念时仍应以 Ph. taiwanensis Ching 作为正式学名。

顺便指出,历史上已有过 L. formosanum Herter ex Hayata (1911, 1914) (nom. nud), 但这一名字=Ph. salvinioides (Herter) Ching。

本种与 Ph. pulcherrimus (Wall. ex Hook. et Grev.) Löve et Löve 接近,但体型较小,枝较细,叶片开展不抱茎。

3 杉形马尾杉

Phlegmariurus cunninghamioides (Hayata) Ching in Acta Bot. Yunnan. 4 (2): 125. 1982; B. Ollg. Index Lycop. 79. 1989. — Lycopodium cunninghamioides Hayata, Ic. Pl. Form. 4: 131. 1914; Devol in H. L. Li, Fl. Taiwan 1: 34. 1975; Nakaike, N. Fl. Jap. Pterid. 20, f. 20a, 20b. 1982; C. M. Kuo in Taiwania 30: 12. 1985; Iwatsuki, Ferns Fern Allies Jap. 46. 1992; J. L. Tsai et W. C. Shieh in T. C. Huang, Fl. Taiwan 2nd ed. 1: 37. 1994. — Urostachys cunninghamioides (Hayata) Herter ex Nessel, Bärlappge. 206. 1939. — Huperzia cunninghamioides (Hayata) Holub in Folia Geobot. Phytotax. 20: 72. 1985; B. Ollg. in Opera Bot. 92: 165. 1987; Nakaike, N. Fl. Jap. Pterid. rev. enlarg. 791. 1992. TYPE: China. Taiwan, Urai, 1910-07, T. Soma 1(TI; Photo PE, CDBI).

Taiwan(台湾): Taipei(台北), Urai(乌来), T. Soma 1(photo, PE CDBI!). 产台湾:附生于林中树干。日本九州有分布。

本种也是 Ph. pulcherrimus (Wall. ex Hook et Grev.) Löve et Löve 的相近种,其体型较高大,叶片较长较宽。

4 有柄马尾杉 新组合

Phlegmariurus petiolatus (Clarke) H. S. Kung et L. B. Zhang, comb. nov. — Lycopodium hamiltonii Sprengel var. petiolatum Clarke in Trans. Linn. Soc. 2. Bot. 1: 590. 1880; Bak. Handb. Fern Allies 10. 1887; Mehra et Bir in Res. Bull. Panjab Univ. 15 (1~2): 101. 1964; B. Ollg. Index Lycop. 48. 1989. — L. petiolatum (Clarke) Christ in Bull. Acad. Geogr. Bot. 11: 271. 1902. — L. petiolatum (Clarke) Herter in Engl. Bot. Jahrb. 43. Beibl. 98: 36. 1909; B. Ollg. in Opera Bot. 92: 165. 1987 et Index Lycoped. 61. 1989. — Urostachys hamiltonii (Sprengel) Herter ex Nessel var. petiolatus (Clarke) Herter ex Nessel, Bärlappge. 68. 1939. — Huperzia petiolata (Clarke)

Dixit in J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc. 77(3): 541. 1981 et Census Ind. Pterid. 8. 1984 et Lycop. Ind. 50, f. 5A~B. 1988; B. Ollg. Index Lycop. 18. 1989. — Ph. hamiltonii (Sprengel) Löve et Löve var. petiolatus (Clarke) Ching in Acta Bot. Yunnan. 4(2): 126. 1982. TYPE; India, Khasia Clarke s. n. (BM).

H. austrosinica Ching, op. cit. 3(3): 298. 1981; J.F. Cheng in Fl. Jiangxi 1:26, f.
11. 1993. TYPE: China. Guangxi, Shing-an, Guangxi Exped. 527(PE).

L. hamiltonii auct. non Sprengel: 傅书遐,中国主要植物图说——蕨类植物门 3. 1957.

Ph. fordii auct non (Bak.) Ching: H. S. Kung, Fl. Sichuan. 6: 41, pl. 9: 1. 1988.

Nessel 在他的石松专著中发表过一个关于本种的组合"Urostachys petiolatus (Bak.) Herter ex Nessel, Bärlappge. 196", 他显然把此种加词的初始作者 Clarke 误作 Baker, 这个组合名应为 U. petiolatus (Clarke) Herter ex Nessel.

Fujian(福建): Nanjing(南靖), G. Q. Zhang(张沽其)437(PE). Hunan(湖南): Yizhang(宜章), S. Q. Chen(陈少卿)2585; Dongkou(洞口), P. X. Tan(谭沛祥)62842 (PE). Guangdong(广东): Longmen(龙门), W. T. Tsang(曾怀德)20470(PE); Liannan (连南), P. X. Tan 59524(PE); Ruyuan(乳源), Y. G. Liu(刘英光)493(PE); Yangshan (阳山), L. Deng(邓良)1187(KUN). Hongkong(香港): N. K. Chun 41851(PE). Guangxi(广西): Xingan(兴安), Guangxi Exped.(广西队)527(PE); Nanning(南宁), R. C. Ching(秦仁昌)8351(PE); Longsheng(龙胜), F. N. Wei et P. C. Luo(韦南发, 罗鹏 程)262, Guangfu Exp. (广福队)192(PE), s. coll. 164, P. S. Chiu(裘佩熹)4740(PE); Wuming(武鸣), s. coll. 5043; Mt. Yaoshan(瑶山), s. coll. 245, Z. Huang(黄志)40195 (PE); Longsheng Exp. (龙胜队)50303; Rongxian(容县), S. Q. Chen 9869; Mt. Damiao (大苗山), 16347(PE, KUN); Guiping(桂平), H. G. Zhou et H. Li(周厚高, 黎桦)936 (PYU). Sichuan(四川): Leibo(雷波), H. S. Kung(孔宪需)5638(CDBI, PE, PYU); Mabian(马边), H. S. Kung(孔宪需)5337; Guling(古商), H. S. Kung et al. 7163(CD-BI, PYU); Hongya(洪雅), Hongya Exp.(洪雅队)982(CDBI); Jiajiang(夹江), Sichuan Econ. Pl. Exp. (川经队)8656(KUN). Chongqing(重庆): Jiangjin(江津), Sichuan Econ. Pl. Exp. 128(KUN). Guizhou(贵州):兴仁(Xinren),Guizhou Exp.(贵州队)8403(PE); 赤水(Chishui), Q. Xia(夏群)77906(HGAS, CDBI). Yunnan(云南): W. Yunnan(滇 西), G. Forrest 15690(photo, PE); Yingjiang(盈江), W. M. Chu et al. (朱维明等) 10865(CDBI, PYU); Yimen(易门), J. J. He(和积鉴)s. n.(PYU); Eshan(峨山), S. K. Wu(武素功)117; Malipo(麻栗坡), C. W. Wang(王启无)86333(KUN), K. M. Feng(冯国楣)22661(KUN); Luchun(禄春), D. D. Tao(陶德定)818(PE, KUN).

产江西、福建、湖南、广东、香港、广西、四川、重庆、贵州、云南;附生于海拔 600~2500 m的溪旁、路边、林下的树干或岩石上或土生。印度有分布。

H. Christ(1902), W. Herter(1909), H. Nessel(1939)及 R. D. Dixit(1981, 1984, 1988)等都将变种 Lycopodium hamiltonii Sprengel var. petiolatum Clarke 作为种来处理。

经研究我国的有关标本之后,我们同意这种观点,并将它组合到马尾杉属中。

产于美洲而模式采于牙买加的 Ph. taxifolius (Sw.) Löve et Löve 与本种并不相同, A. Löve, D. Löve & R. E. G. Pichi Sermolli 的处理有待进一步研究 (Cytol. Atlas Pterid. 3. 1977)。

本种叶片椭圆状披针形,基部收缩成明显的柄。

5 喜马拉雅马尾杉 新拟

Phlegmariurus hamiltonii (Sprengel) Löve et Löve in Taxon 26: 326. 1977; Ching in Acta Bot. Yunnan. 4(2): 126. 1982; Ching et S. K. Wu in C. Y. Wu, Fl. Xizang. 1: 12. 1983; B. Ollg. Index Lycop. 79. 1989. — Lycopodium hamiltonii Sprengel in Syst. Veg. 5: 129. 1828; Grev et Hook. in Bot. Misc. 2: 366. 1831; Spring, Monogr. Lycop. 1: 35. 1842; Clarke in Trans. Linn. Soc. 2. Bot. 1: 590. 1880; Bak. Handb. Fern Allies 28. 1887; Pritzel in Engl. u. Prantl, Nat. Pflanzenfam. 1(4): 594. 1900 et in Bot. Jahrb. 43: Beibl. 98: 32. 1909; Mehra et Bir in Res. Bull. Panjab Univ. 15(1~2): 101. 1964; Iwatsuki in Ohashi, Fl. E. Himal. 3; 166. 1975. — Urostachys hamiltonii (Sprengel) Herter ex Nessel, Bärlappge. 68. 1939. — Huperzia hamiltonii (Sprengel) Trev. in Atti Soc. Ital. Sci. Nat. 17: 248. 1874; Dixit, Census Ind. Pterid. 7. 1984 et Lycop. Ind. 48, pl. 2; f. 5. 1988; B. Ollg. in Opera Bot. 92; 165. 1987 et l. c. 14; Manickam et Irudayaraj, Pterid. Fl. W. Ghats-S. Ind. 27. 1992. — H. hamiltonii (Sprengel)Sen et Sen in Fern Gaz. 11(6): 419. 1978; Bir et al. in Ind. Fern J. 6: 32. 1989. — L. obtusifolium Himilt. ex Don, Prodr. Fl. Nepal. 18. 1825, non (P. Beauv.)Sw. 1806; B. Ollg. in Opera Bot. 92; 165. 1987. TYPE: Nepal. Narainhetty, Buchanan s. n. (BM, photo PE).

L. aloifolium Wall. ex Grev. et Hook. 1. c. 367. 1831; Hook. et Grev. Ic. Fil. 2; t. 233. 1881. — H. aloifolia (Wall. ex Hook. et Grev.) Trev. in Atti Soc. Ital. Sci. Nat. 17; 248. 1874. — U. aloifolius (Wall. ex Hook. et Grev.) Herter ex Nessel, Bärlappge. 70. 1939. TYPE; E. India. Nulghary, Wallich, cat. 129(K).

Yunnan(云南): Ximeng(西盟), W. M. Chu et al.(朱维明等)15631(PYU); Yongde(永德), W. M. Chu et al.(朱维明等)14885, 15136(PYU).

产云南南部;附生于海拔 1900~2300 m 的常绿阔叶林树干或石壁。印度、尼泊尔、锡金、不丹、缅甸北部有分布。

历史上,本种曾被广泛报道,以至于它成了一个从喜马拉雅至我国西南、华南、华东、台湾以及日本和东南亚的广布种。但实际上,它极可能只是一个喜马拉雅-中国西部种。而 v. A. v. Rosenburg(1915)关于本种在马来西亚、A. H. G. Alston(1951)关于本种在越南等地及 M. Tagawa & K. Iwatsuki(1979)关于本种在泰国的分布报道都可能为鉴定之误。

《中国蕨类植物孢子形态》上所描述的"Lycopodium hamiltonii Sprengel"的孢子形态 也并非本种的孢子形态。

本种为中国分布新记录,尽管以前有文献(Ching & S. K. Wu, 1983; Ching, 1982)

指出我国西藏南部可能有分布,但并无标本凭证。

本种叶片椭圆状披针形,强度上斜,无柄,有光泽。

6 福氏马尾杉 新拟

Phlegmariurus fordii (Bak.) Ching in Acta Bot. Yunnan. 4(2): 126. 1982; C. Y. Yang in Acta Phytotax. Sin. 20(4): 447. 1982; B. Ollg. Index Lycop. 79. 1989; J. F. Cheng et al., Fl. Jiangxi 1: 28, f. 14. 1993; C. F. Zhang et al., Fl. Zhejiang 1: 4, f. 1~4. 1993. — Lycopodium fordii Bak. Handb. Fern Allies 17. 1887; Tagawa, Col. Ill. Jap. Pterid. 10, pl. 1: 7. 1959; Ohwi, Fl. Jap. 24. 1965; Devol in Taiwania 11:52, pl. VI, f. 12.1965. et in H. L. Li, Fl. Taiwan 1: 33. 1975; Y. L. Chang et al., Sporae Pterid. Sin. 39, pl. 1: 18. 1976; Fl. Fukien 1: 9. 1982; C. M. Kuo in Taiwania 30: 12. 1985; B. Ollg. l. c. 46; Fl. Fujian rev. 1: 9. 1991; J. L. Tsai et W. C. Shieh in T. C. Huang, Fl. Taiwan 2nd ed. 1: 37, pl. 6, photo 35. 1994. — Urostachys fordii (Bak.) Herter ex Nessel, Bärlappge. 69. 1939. — Huperzia fordii (Bak.) Dixit, Census Ind. Pterid. 7. 1984 et Lycop. Ind. 68, f. 15A~B, pl. VI: f. 14. 1988; B. Ollg. in Opera Bot. 92: 165. 1987; Nakaike, N. Fl. Jap. Pterid. rev. enlarg. 791. 1992 et J. Nat. Hist. Mus. Inst, Chiba 4(1): 11. 1996. — H. fordii (Bak.) Holub in Folia Geobot. Phytotax. 20: 72. 1985. TYPE: China. Guangdong, Mt. Lofo, Ford 4. (K).

- L. subdistichum Makino in Bot. Mag. Tokyo 12: 37. 1898; Hayata, Ic. Pl. Form.
 4: 133. 1914; Takeo, Ill. Pl. Form. Suppl. 12, f. 12. 1928; B. Ollg. in Opera Bot. 92: 165. 1987 et Index Lycop. 72. 1989. U. subdistichus (Makino) Herter ex Nessel, Bärlappge. 196. 1939.
- L. poisonii Herter in Bot. Jahrb. Syst. 43; Beibl. 98; 51.1909. U. poisonii (Herter) Herter ex Nessel, Bärlappge. 196. 1939; B. Ollg. in Opera Bot. 92; 165. 1987 et Index Lycop. 98. 1989. SYNTYPE; Japan. Faurie etc. 4647(BM).
- L. juniperistachyum Hayata, Ic. Pl. Form. 4: 132. 1914; B. Ollg. in Opera Bot. 92: 166. 1987 et Index Lycop. 52. 1989. U. juniperistachys (Hayata) Herter ex Nessel, Bärlappge. 70. 1939. H. juniperistachya (Hayata) Holub in Folia Geobot. Phytotax. 20: 74. 1985. TYPE: China. Taiwan, Taito, 1906-01, G. Nakabara 787(TI).

Phlegmariurus yandongensis Ching et C. F. Zhang in Bull. Bot. Res. 3(3): 2, f. 1, 1983; B. Ollg. Index Lycop. 80. 1989; C. F. Zhang et al. Fl. Zhejiang 1: 4. 1993, syn. nov. TYPE: China. Zhejiang, Yueqing, Mt. Yandong, alt. 60 m, K. S. Shing et al. 256(PE).

Ph. longyangensis C. Y. Ma in Bull. Bot. Res. 10(3): 58, f. 2. 1990, syn. nov. TYPE: China. Fujian, Longyan, alt. 700 m, 1983-01-08, C. Y. Ma 3246(AMMS).

Ph. nanus C. Y. Ma, l. c. f. 3. syn. nov, TYPE: China. Fujian, Longyan, alt. 700 m, 1983-01-01, C. Y. Ma 3247(AMMS).

L. hamiltonii auct. non Sprengel; Nakaike, N. Fl. Jap. Pterid. 22, f. 22. 1982; I-watsuki, Ferns Fern Allies Jap. 46, pl. 4; 4. 1992.

Zhejiang(浙江): Yandang(雁荡), G. G. Zhong(钟观光)1077(PE); Taishun(泰 顺), C. F. Zhang(张朝芳)9180(PE); Yueqing(乐清), K. S. Shing et al.(邢公侠等) 256(PE), Y. D. Chen et P. C. Wu(陈耀东,吴鹏程)78(PE). Jiangxi(江西): Xunwu (寻邬), Q. M. Hu(胡启明)1538(PE); Shangrao(上饶), Jiangxi Exp. (江西队)9(PE); Longnan(龙南), Team 236(236 队)995(PE); Dexing(德兴), JXU-64207(PE). Fujian (福建): Changting(长汀), s. coll. 804(PE); Taining(泰宁), M. S. Li(李明生)8013 (PE); Pinghe(平和), G. S. He(何国生)415(PE); Chong'an(崇安), M. J. Wang(王名 金)3221(PE), P. S. Chiu(裘佩熹)1609(PE); Dehua(德化), s. c. 113, 251, 285, 367 (PE); Liancheng(连城), R. Lin(林容)4183, H. B. Chen(陈恒彬)720; Longyan(龙岩), 482(PE, PYU), C. Y. Ma et al. (马其云等)3246(AMMS); Taiwan(台湾): Taipei(台 北), Shimada-Hidetaro 1105(PE); Ilan(宜兰), M. T. Kao 3191(PE). Guangdong(广 东): Y. Jiang(蒋英)31038(PE), s. coll. 5026; Xinfeng(新丰), L. Deng(邓良)8011 (PE); Jiaoling(蕉岭), 4576(PE, SZ); Meixian(梅县), W. T. Tsang(曾怀德)21430 (PE); Mt. Luofu(罗浮山), N. Q. Chen(陈念劬)41265(PE); Xinyi(信宜), Z. Huang (黄志)31038(KUN, PE); Mashan(马山), S. Q. Zhong(钟树权)A62202(KUN). Hongkong(香港): S. Y. Hu 10583, 11372(PE). Guangxi(广西): Longsheng(龙胜), Guangxi & Fujian Exp. (广福队)192(SZ); Wuming(武鸣), P. S. Chiu 5142(PE). Hainan(海南): Qiongzhong(琼中), Team 236-6(236-6 队)1737(PE). Guizhou(贵州): Leishan(雷山), s. coll. 584(PE); Rongjiang(榕江), S. Guizhou Exp. (黔南队)3420 (KUN, PE). Yunan(云南): Menghai(勐海), C. W. Wang(王启无)77227(KUN, PE), Sino-URSS Exp. (中苏队) 5484; Jinping (金平), 1526 (KUN); Menglian (孟连), Menglian Exp. (孟连队)9647(KUN); Jingdong(景东), M. K. Li(李鸣刚)615(KUN); Cangyuan(沧源), C. W. Wang 73255(PE).

产浙江、江西、福建、台湾、广东、香港、广西、海南、贵州、云南;附生于海拔 100~1700 m的竹林下荫处,山沟荫岩壁、灌木林下岩石上。日本、印度(东喜马拉雅)、锡金有分布。

日本学者 T. Nakaike(1982)及 K. Iwatsuki(1992)将本种并入 Lycopodium hamiltonii Sprengel[=Ph. hamiltonii (Sprengel)Ching]。其实,本种叶片抱茎,无光泽,是一喜马拉雅-中国-日本种,而 Ph. hamiltonii (Sprengel)Ching 叶片上斜,有光泽,是一喜马拉雅-中国(云南西部)种。

本种中名在原发表时称"华南马尾杉"。为避免以后与华南石杉(Huperzia austrosinica)中名重复的可能性,本文改称福氏马尾杉。台湾植物志称为福氏石松(Lycopodium fordii)。

7 上思马尾杉

Phlegmariurus shangsiensis C. Y. Yang in Acta Phytotax. Sin. 22(1): 87. 1984; B. Ollg. in Opera Bot. 92: 165. 1987 et Index Lycop. 79. 1989. — Huperzia shangsiensis (C. Y. Yang) Holub in Folia Geobot. Phytotax. 26: 93. 1985. TYPE: China. Guangxi, Shangsi, 1933-05-15, W. T. Tsang 22289(SCBI).

Guangxi(广西): Shangsi(上思), W. T. Tsang(曾怀德)22289.

特产于广西上思士万大山。

本种叶片卵状披针形,顶端尖锐,有光泽。

8 椭圆马尾杉

Phlegmariurus henryi (Bak.) Ching in Acta Bot. Yunnan. 4(2): 125. 1982; B. Oilg. Index Lycop. 79. 1989. — Lycopodium henryi Bak. in Kew Bull. 1906: 15. 1906. — Urostachys henryi (Bak.) Herter. Index Lycop. 64. 1949. — Huperzia henryi (Bak.) Holub in Folia Geobot. Phytotax. 20: 73. 1985; B. Ollg. in Opera Bot. 92: 165. 1987. TYPE: China. Yunnan, Simao(Szemao), alt. 5000 ft. Henry 11551(K).

Guangxi(广西): Shangsi(上思), Beijing Youth Exp. (北京青年队)636(PE). Yunnan (云南): Pingbian(屏边), H. T. Tsai(蔡希陶)60367(KUN, PE, SZ), W. M. Chu (朱维明)25(PE, PYU), 3732, W. M. Chu et al. 19527, 29232(PYU); Jinping(金平), W. M. Chu et al. 6551(PYU), X. W. Li(李锡文)520(KUN); Yuanjiang(元江), D. M. Yang(杨登满)35(PYU); Yuanyang(元阳), W. M. Chu et C. L. Dang(朱维明 党承林)8657(PYU); Mengla(勐腊), G. D. Tao(陶国达)35868(PYU); Malipo(麻栗坡), S. G. Lu(陆树刚)28445(PYU), J. J. He(和积鉴)75-644(PYU), K. M. Feng(冯国楣)22819(KUN); Maguan(马关), Z. R. Wang(王中仁)780(PE), S. G. Lu, 28599(PYU); Jingdong(景东), B. Y. Qiu(邱炳云)53776(KUN, PE); Xichou(西畴), C. W. Wang(王启无)85379, K. M. Feng 11326(KUN, PE), L. H. Liu et al.(刘伦辉等)3841(PYU), S. Z. Wang(王守正)693(KUN).

产广西、云南;附生于海拔 700~3100 m 的林中树干或山顶灌丛。越南北部有分布。本种叶片椭圆形,平伸,柄不明显,无光泽。

9 闽浙马尾杉

Phlegmariurus mincheensis Ching in Acta Bot. Yunnan. 4(2):125. 1982. B. Ollg. Index Lycop. 79. 1989; J. F. Cheng in Fl. Jiangxi 1: 27, f. 13. 1993. — Huperzia mingcheensis (Ching) Holub in Folia Geobot. Phytotax. 20: 74. 1985; B. Ollg. in Opera Bot. 92: 166. 1987. TYPE: China. Zhejiang, Jiangshan, P. S. Chiu 2105(PE).

Lycopodium minchegense Ching in Fl. Fukien 1: 597, f. 6. 1982(April); 蒋木青,安徽植物志 1: 20,图 4. 1985; Fl. Fujian rev. 1: 9, f. 6. 1991; C. F. Zhang, Fl. Zhejiang 1:4. 1993. TYPE: China. Fujian, Chongan, P. S. Chiu 2069(PE).

Ph. mingcheensis Ching var. angustifolius C. Y. Ma in Bull. Bot. Res. 10(3): 57, f. 1. 1990, syn. nov. TYPE: China. Fujian, Longyan, ait. 700 m, 1983-01-08, C. Y. Ma et M. Yang 3245(AMVS).

Ph. pulcherrimus auct. non (Wall. ex Hook. et Grev.) Löve et Löve; 蒋木青,安徽植物志 1: 20,图 5, 1985; S.F. Wu in Shanghai; Teach Coll. Tech. 10(4): 89. 1990; C. M. Zhang in W.T. Wang, Keys Vasc. Pl. Wuling Mts. 5. 1995.

Anhui(安徽): B. Q. Zhong(钟补求)2795; Mt. Huangshan(黄山); Shitai(石台), X. H. Guo et al.(郭新弧等)840428(PE). Zhejiang(浙江): Changhua(昌化), Y. X. He

(贺贤育)23460, 26466, 26879, 28583, 29673, 30397(PE); E. Mt. Tianmu(东天目山), s. coll 25712(PE); Rui'an(瑞安), S. Y. Zhang(章绍尧)6589(PE); Jinagshan(江山), P. S. Chiu(裘佩熹)2105(PE!); Qingyuan(庆元), s. coll. 4010; Taishun(泰顺), s. coll. 6290(PE); Longquan(龙泉), s. coll. 4182, 4206(PE); Suichang(遂昌), G. H. Yao(姚 关虎)5901(PE), Zhejiang Resource Exp. (浙江资源队)26446(PE); Zhenan(浙南),s. coll. 24347; Kaihua(开化), s. coll. 26202, 29796(PE). Jiangxi(江西): Longlan(龙南), Team 236(236 队) 1031 (PE); Xunwu(寻邬), J. F. Cheng(程景福) 4207 (PE); Mt. Lushan(庐山), P. S. Chiu 3017, Y. G. Xiong(熊耀国)4029(PE); Anyuan(安远), liangxi Exp. (江西队)2782(PE KUN). Fujian(福建): Longyan(龙岩), C. Y. Ma et al. (马其云等)3245(AMMS)Chong'an(崇安), Team 236-6 (236-6 队)827, Mt. Wuyi Exp. (武夷山队)50133(PE), P. S. Chiu 165, 1568, 2069(PE!); Jianyang(建阳), s. coll. 2310, 2361; Mt. Wuyi(武夷山)P.S.Chiu, 1460, BJM-90-144(PE); Ninghua(宁化), C. H. Huang(黄锄荒)s. n. (PE); Shanghang(上杭), R. Lin(林容)s. n. (PE); Taining(泰 宁), M. S. Li(李明生)291(PE). Hunan(湖南): Yizhang(宜章), L. H. Liu(刘林瀚) 472(KUN, PE, PYU), 116(KUN). Guangdong(广东): Deqing(德庆), Y. G. Liu(刘英 光)1108(PE). Guangxi(广西); Longsheng(龙胜), P. S. Chiu 4660(PE); Xing'an(兴 安), Guangxi Exp. (广西队)647(PE). Hainan(海南); Mt. Wuzhi(五指山), s. coll. 1737(PYU). Sichuan(四川): Ya'an(雅安), H. S. Kung(孔宪需)s. n., H. Z. Chen(陈 和之)630010(PE). Chongqing(重庆): Qijiang(綦江), X. C. Liu et al.(刘晓初等)416 (PE).

我国特有种,产安徽,浙江,江西,福建,湖南,广东,广西,海南,四川,重庆。附生于海拔 700~1600 m 的林下石壁,树干或土生。

1984年4月秦仁昌教授在《福建植物志》(1:597)曾发表 Lycopodium minchegense 这一名称;隔月之后他又以 Phlegmariurus 属发表 Ph. mincheensis, 二者是同种, 种加词意义相同拼法略异, 但后者拼法准确, 按命名法规, 本文采用后者作正式种名。

本种与相近种 Ph. petiolatus (Clarke)H. S. Kung et L. B. Zhang 的区别是,本种叶片披针形(不为椭圆状披针形),无柄。

10 柳杉叶马尾杉 新组合

Phlegmariurus cryptomerianus (Maxim.) Ching, comb. nov. 蒋木青等,安徽植物志, 1:21,f 6.1985; C. F. Zhang in Fl. Zhejiang 1:3, f. 1.1993. — Lycopodium cryptomerianum Maxim. in Bull. Acad. Sci. St. Petersb. 15:231.1870; Herter in Bot. Jahrb. 43: Beibl. 98:32.1909. Devol in Taiwania 11:52, pl. 4, f. 13.1965; B. Ollg. in Opera Bot. 92:166.1987 et Index Lycop. 40.1989; Iwatsuki, Fern Fern Allies Jap. 45, pl. 3:5.1992; J. L. Tsai et W. C. Shieh in T. C. Huang, Fl. Taiwan 2nd, ed. 1:35.1994. — Urostachys cryptomerianus (Maxim.) Herter ex Nessel, Bärlappge. 70.1939. — Huperzia cryptomeriana (Maxim.) Dixit in J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc. 77(3):541.1981 et Census Ind. Pterid. 7.1984 et Lycop. Ind. 52, f. 6A~6C, pl. II: f. 6.1988; B. Ollg. Index Lycop. 11.1989; Nakaike, N. Fl. Jap. Pterid. rev. enlarg. 791.1992 et

J. Nat. Hist, Mus. Inst. Chiba 4(1): 10. 1996. SYNTYPE: Japan, Kyushu, Maximowicz s. n. (LE?).

Japan(日本): Honshu, S.K. Wu(武素功) s.n. (KUN)

产浙江,台湾等地;附生于海拔 400~800 m 的林下树干或岩石或土生。印度,日本,朝鲜,菲律宾有分布。

本种从石松属 Lycopodium 组合到马尾杉属 Phlegmariurus 已见于《安徽植物志》 (1985),《浙江植物志》(1993)等,但均为无效组合,我们在此代为正式组合。

本种与 Ph. mincheensis 接近,只是叶片质地稍厚较坚硬,较密,背部中脉明显。

11 卵叶马尾杉 新组合

Phlegmariurus ovatifolius (Ching) W. M. Chu, comb. nov. — Huperzia ovatifolia Ching in Acta Bot. Yunnan. 3(3): 298. 1981; B. Ollg. in Opera Bot. 92: 165. 1987 et Index Lycop. 18. 1989. TYPE: China. Yunnan, Jingping, Sino-URSS Exp. 1504(PE).

Yunnan(云南): Jinping(金平), Sino-URSS Exp. 1504(PE), W. M. Chu(朱维明) 3672(PE, PYU); Ximeng(西盟), W. M. Chu et al. 15645(PYU); Zhenkang(镇康), J. Peng(彭鉴)3840(PYU).

本种叶片卵圆形,基部近心形,在马尾杉属中较为突出。

12 聂拉木马尾杉 新组合

Phlegmariurus nylamensis (Ching et S. K. Wu)H. S. Kung et L. B. Zhang, comb. nov. — Huperzia nylamensis Ching et S. K. Wu in Ching in Acta Bot. Yunnan. 3(3): 305. 1981; Ching et S. K. Wu in C. Y. Wu, Fl. Xizang. 1: 9. 1983; B. Ollg. in Opera Bot. 92: 164. 1987 et Index Lycop. 17. 1989. TYPE: China. Xizang(Tibet), Nylam, in saxis, alt. 2000 m., Qinghai-Xizang Exp. 6025(PE).

Xizang(Tibet)(西藏): Nyalam(聂拉木), Qinghai-Xizang Exp. (青藏队)6025(PE; Isotypus, KUN).

产西藏南部;附生于海拔 1800~2000 m 的林下岩石上。

本种应属于马尾杉属的成员。其体型较小,叶片狭披针形,顶端尖锐。

13 粗糙马尾杉

Phlegmariurus squarrosus (Forst.) Löve et Löve in Taxon 26; 324. 1978; Ching in Acta Bot. Yunnan. 4(2): 123. 1982; Ching et S. K. Wu in C. Y. Wu, Fl. Xizang. 1: 12. 1983; B. Ollg. Index Lycop. 80. 1989. — Lycopodium squarrosum Forst. Prodr. Fl. Ind. Austr. 479. 1786; Bl. Enum. Pl. Jav. 2. 1828; Grev. et Hook. in Bot. Misc. 2: 369. 1831; Spring, Monogr. Lycop. 1: 52. 1842 et 2: 23. 1849; Clarke in Trans. Linn. Soc. 2. Bot. 1: 591. 1880; Bak. Handb. Fern Allies 18. 1887; Herter in Bot. Jahrb. 43; Beibl. 98: 36. 1909; Hayata, Ic. Pl. Formos. 4: 133. 1914; v. A. v. R., Malay. Fern-allies 39. 1915; Alston in Fl. Indo-Chine 7(2): 550. 1951; Mehra et Bir in Res. Bull. Panjab Univ. 15(1~2): 102. 1964; Devol in Taiwania 11: 52, pl. IV, f. 13. 1965; Tagawa in Hara, Fl. E. Himal. 2: 199. 1971; Devol in H. L. Li, Fl. Taiwan 1: 34. 1975; Y. L. Chang et al., Sporae Pterid. Sin. 39, f. 7: e, pl. 1: 9. 1976; Tagawa

et Iwatsuki, Fl. Thailand 3(1); 9. 1979; Jones et Clemesha, Austr. Ferns Fern Allies 27, f. 7. 1981; C. M. Kuo in Taiwania 30; 12. 1985; J. L. Tsai et W. C. Shieh in T. C. Huang, Fl. Taiwan 2nd ed. 1; 43. 1994. — Plananthus squarrosus (Forst.) P. Beauv. Prod. Aeth. 112. 1802. — Urostachys squarrosus (Forst.) Herter in Bot. Arch. 3; 14. 1923; Nessel, Bärlappge. 198. 1939. — Huperzia squarrosa (Forst.) Trev. in Atti Soc. Ital. Sci. Nat. 17; 247. 1874; B. Ollg. in Opera Bot. 92; 166. 1987. — Huperzia squarrosa (Forst.) Rothm. in Fedde. Repert. Sp. Nov. 54; 62. 1944; Sen et Sen in Fern Gaz. 11(6); 420. 1978. TYPE; Polynesia, Tahiti, Forster, s. n. (P).

- L. forsteri Poiret, Encycl. Suppl. 3; 545. 1813, nom. superfl.
- L. pseudosquarrosum Pampan. in Bull. R. Soc. Tosc. Orticult. 3, 13: 99, t. 2. 1908.
- L. remoganense Hayata, Ic. Pl. Form. 10: 72.1921; Takeo, Ill. Form. Pl. Suppl. 11, f. 11. 1928. TYPE: China. Taiwan, Remogan, Hayata s. n. (TI).

Yunnan(云南): Menghai(勐海), C. W. Wang(王启无)76128(PE); Pingbian(屏边), W. M. Chu et al. (朱维明等)19504(PYU); Menglian(孟连)W. M. Chu et al., 15711(PYU); Cangyuan(沧源)W. M. Chu et al., 15406(PYU); Mengla(勐腊), W. M. Chu et al. (朱维明等), 15783(PYU), H. T. Tsai(蔡希陶)11029; Malipo(麻栗坡), C. W. Wang 86437(KUN); Jinping(金平), W. M. Chu et al. 6406(PYU), Sino-URSS Exp. (中苏队)916(KUN). Xizang(Tibet)(西藏): Mêdog(墨脱), Qinghai-Xizang Exp. (青藏队)74-4196(PE, KUN), B. S. Li et S. Z. Cheng(李勃生,程树志)2352, 3937 (PE).

产云南、台湾及西藏南部;附生于海拔 600~1900 m 的林中树于或土生。印度、尼泊尔、缅甸、泰国、印度支那、孟加拉国、斯里兰卡、马来西亚、菲律宾、波利尼西亚、马达加斯加及南太平洋地区澳大利亚等有分布。

本种是我国马尾杉属中体型最大的种类,其枝,孢子囊穗都较粗壮,孢子叶则为卵状披针形。

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